

WEATHER.

Fair; continued cool tonight and tomorrow; gentle shifting winds.
Temperature for twenty-four hours ending 2 p.m.: Highest, 65, at 3:30 p.m. yesterday; lowest, 46, at 5 a.m. today.
Full report on page 20.

CLOSING NEW YORK STOCKS PAGE 20.

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ONE CENT.

NO REPEAL BY RIDER ON APPROPRIATION BILL OF HALF-AND-HALF LAW

**Joint Congressional Committee's Report
Does Not Recommend Unconditional
Repeal, But in Effect Prohibits It.**

**Joint Committee Urges That Congress Pursue a
Definite Policy of Regular and Liberal D. C.
Appropriations, and Holds That the Dis-
trict Now Pays Enough and the Nation
Too Little for Capital Upbuilding.**

The pending District appropriation bill unconditionally repeals by indirection the half-and-half provision of the organic act of 1878 and substitutes nothing in its place. It leaves local taxation and capital contribution fluctuating and uncertain. It renders the national contribution for capital upbuilding indefinite, irregular and illiberal. It proposes that the nation for 1917 pay 30 per cent instead of 50 per cent of the District appropriation; and that the District residents pay 70 per cent instead of 50 per cent. It confiscates for the nation the unappropriated surplus of District tax money over its half proportion under existing law—a surplus which should be held in trust for the District to meet its needs in some future "lean" year.

The pending appropriation bill does these things on the assumption that the report of the congressional joint fiscal committee is thereby carried out.

But the report of the joint committee recommends none of these things. It does not urge the unconditional repeal of the half-and-half law. It holds that local taxation should be fixed and certain and that Congress should pursue a definite policy of regular and liberal District appropriations; that the District now pays enough and the nation too little for capital upbuilding. If the pending appropriation bill called for 70 per cent from the nation and only 30 per cent from the District instead of the reverse it would have been more in conformity with the spirit and letter of the joint committee's report.

These facts are set forth in the report recently adopted by the unanimous vote of the Board of Trade's special committee on immediate fiscal legislation, composed of Theodore W. Noyes, chairman; D. J. Callahan, E. F. Colladay, J. Harry Cunningham, John Joy Edson, C. J. Gockeler, R. N. Harper, John B. Larnier, H. B. F. Macfarland, James F. Oyster, Odell S. Smith, Corcoran Thom, George Truesdell, A. S. Worthington and E. C. Brandenburg ex-officio.

This report analyzes the joint congressional committee's report and bases thereon an earnest protest to Congress against just such legislation as that proposed in the pending District appropriation bill. It reads as follows:

To leave undone the things legislative which ought not to be done is as vitally important as to do that which ought to be done.

What legislation then should not be enacted on the basis of the report of the joint congressional fiscal committee?

There should be (1) No repeal outright of the half-and-half law on the theory or in the belief that the joint committee's report abolishes it or, on the whole, recommends its unconditional abolition.

(2) No repeal of the half-and-half law by rider on an appropriation bill as proposed by such amendment in the last Congress. This amendment raised the issue between House and Senate which led to the creation of the joint congressional committee. This issue was whether the half-and-half law was fair to the nation. The joint committee says it is fair.

(3) No repeal of the half-and-half law in any way which fails to substitute for it a carefully considered system under which District taxation is fixed and certain, and under which Congress shall "pursue a definite policy of regular and liberal appropriations" for capital maintenance and development.

(4) This substitute for the half-and-half law, if one is proposed, should be thoroughly discussed by the District committees and carefully considered by both houses of Congress in order to be certain that it protects the capital's equities and provides the just safeguards against excessive taxation which the half-and-half law provides; and without this thorough preliminary discussion and consideration no repealing substitute should be enacted.

The committee finds that the organic act of 1878 "was conceived as an economic necessity," and "was justified by the exigencies of the time and the conditions of that day," but that "the conditions of today and of the few years last past are so different from the conditions of 1878 that this arbitrary rule—a rule of then seeming necessity—need no longer be applied to District appropriations."

National Contribution Still Needed. What are the changes in conditions which cause the committee to think that an arbitrary half-and-half rule may not be necessary today?

The committee indicates these changes. The District had in 1878 less than half its present population, and was then weighed down by a heavy burden of debt, which has now been largely paid. The District no longer needs, the committee thinks, to be compelled by law to bear its proper share of the burden. On the other hand, the national government, the committee indicates, has since 1878 recognized "the splendid utility and beauty of the city planned on a national basis." It has erected many buildings "of the very highest standard of architecture" and it has acquired more and more land every year, holding it for strictly governmental purposes.

The committee does not find that the capital no longer needs the national half contribution in assessment and taxation; its "increasing needs," in this, its central home, demand, and more land, more land, more land, more words, the capital land holdings of the nation, and its remarkable pride in the beautiful city which it has developed have so increased since 1878 that the "compulsion of an arbitrary law is not necessary to cause the nation, through Congress, to bear half (or even more than half) the burden of capital upbuilding."

FATE OF J. C. LYNCH REMAINS IN DOUBT

**President Rushes Message to
London Ordering Effort to
Stay Execution.**

**CENSORSHIP MAY SCREEN
DEVELOPMENTS IN CASE**

**Not Known Whether Mr. Wilson's
Plea Arrived in Time to
Save American's Life.**

NEW YORK, May 19.—The fate of Jeremiah C. Lynch, an American citizen, who was to have been shot at daybreak in Dublin, is believed to be screened by strict censorship. No word regarding the man who had been convicted of complicity in the Irish rebellion had come over the cables up to 9 o'clock this morning.

President Wilson made an eleventh-hour plea for a stay of execution just before midnight last night in Washington. Owing to the difference in time Lynch was to have faced the firing squad about three hours after President Wilson had directed that a cable be sent to London asking that the execution be deferred until the American government make an investigation into the case.

It is not known here whether President Wilson's plea reached the English authorities in time to save Lynch from being executed.

**Report on the Trial
of Lynch Is Received
at State Department**

A report on the trial of Jeremiah C. Lynch from the American consul at Dublin, dated yesterday, was received at the State Department today from Ambassador Page at London. It said Lynch was tried yesterday by a field court-martial.

An apparent omission in the coded message made its interpretation uncertain to State Department officials. It was suggested, however, that Lynch was to have been either sentenced or executed at daybreak today.

Secretary Lansing's message intervening in Lynch's behalf apparently had not been received by Ambassador Page when he forwarded his report.

President Acts at Theater.
President Wilson last night made an effort to postpone the shooting of Lynch by sending a message through the State Department to Ambassador Page, directing the latter to take every possible step to obtain delay. Senator O'Gorman went to the White House last night to make an appeal for Lynch. The President was at the theater when the message came.

Secretary Lansing's message intervening in Lynch's behalf apparently had not been received by Ambassador Page when he forwarded his report.

**SENATOR WORKS PLANS
TO OPPOSE D. C. BILL**

**Says It Does Not Meet Requirements
of Joint Select Committee's Report.**

"The District appropriation bill as framed by the House committee does not at all meet the requirements of the report of the joint select committee of Congress on the fiscal relations between the District and the United States in my opinion," said Senator Works of California, a member of the joint select committee, commenting upon the measure today.

The bill puts the burden of caring for the National Capital upon the residents of the District of Columbia, and that when the residents of the District and the United States in my opinion," said Senator Works of California, a member of the joint select committee, commenting upon the measure today.

Called a "Bad Bill."
Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who was for many years chairman of the Senate District committee while the republicans were in power, pronounced the House bill "a bad bill." He is a member of the subcommittee of the Senate appropriations committee which will have the District bill in charge when it reaches the Senate.

Silent Until House Acts.
"This is the House bill," he said, "and I do not care to comment upon it. When it reaches the Senate, then I will have something to say."

MANY AT TRENTON WALK.
Traction System Tied Up Over Strike of Its Carmen.

TRENTON, N. J., May 19.—The Trenton and Mercer County Traction Company made no attempt to operate its cars, because of the strike of trolley men, called the night before. Thousands of persons were compelled to walk to their employment.



Secretary McAdoo has discovered that the Treasury balance next fiscal year will be \$75,000,000 more than has been heretofore estimated.

VALUATION PLACED ON POWER PLANT

**Utilities Commission Places It
in the Neighborhood of
\$8,000,000.**

**MAY BRING ON A FIGHT
CONTINUING FOR YEARS**

**Potomac Company Expected to At-
tack Figures, and May Go
Into Court.**

Eight million dollars represents the approximate value of the property of the Potomac Electric Power Company, in the findings of the valuation bureau of the public utilities commission, which today submitted its report to the commission for rate-making purposes.

This is the biggest valuation task to be completed by the bureau, and is believed to mark the beginning of long proceedings that eventually will terminate in the courts before the valuation is established.

Hearings Begin June 26.
The commission has set June 26 for beginning hearings on the tentative findings. If the items are taken up individually and extensive objections made by the company, the hearing may drag into weeks and months. Once established by the commission, the valuation, it is certain, will be opposed in court, if not acceptable to the company, and the litigation may run into years.

Pending the outcome of such probable litigation, the commission may attempt to adjust rates on the basis of the valuation adopted, but this move, if made, also will be likely to meet with legal opposition.

The commission expects to have the properties of all local public utilities valued by July 1. The Potomac valuation, however, it is expected, will furnish the real test of the power and efficiency of the commission as a valuating and rate-making body.

Expected to Be Attacked.
It is generally regarded as probable that the company will attack the bureau's valuation. The lighting corporation has been making a valuation of its own and will be fortified with voluminous data to oppose any findings of the bureau with which it does not agree.

The finding of the bureau is that the amount of money expended in the construction and equipment of the Potomac Electric Power Company is \$7,885,576.81. The bureau has ascertained, through its engineering department, that the cost of reproduction of the physical property of the company, as of July 1, 1914, would be \$9,965,088.08, and that the cost of reproduction less depreciation to be considered when rates are fixed, is \$8,127,342.22.

Hearings Open to All.
At the hearing not only the company but all persons or corporations interested, it is announced, may adduce before the commission such evidence as they may deem proper with reference to the cost and value of the property, all of which will be considered in connection with the work of the commission for the purpose of the valuation. The company also will be heard as to what it considers a fair rate of return upon its property over and above the cost of conducting its business.

Spent Your Vacation on a Public Playground?
There Are 153 of Them From Which to Choose, and the Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture Will Help You Decide. Read this article in The Sunday Star.

The findings of the bureau are set forth in eight large volumes. The commission reports have been sent to the company by the commission.

SHAKE-UP EXPECTED IN GERMAN CABINET

LONDON, May 19.—A dispatch to the Daily Express from Amsterdam says a general shake-up is expected in the German cabinet and that Herr von Rathenau will succeed Dr. Karl Helfferich as imperial treasurer, who is slated for a new post.

TWO GOVERNORS TO GREET HIM
Charlotte, N. C., Bedecked for President Wilson's Visit Tomorrow.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 19.—A multitude of people will welcome President and Mrs. Wilson and party upon their arrival here tomorrow to attend the Mecklenburg celebration. The city is fast filling with visitors; flags are flying from every masthead; the business section and private homes are gayly bedecked with the national colors; bands are playing and soldiers in uniform are seen on every hand.

Gov. Craig of North Carolina and Gov. Manning of South Carolina, with their staffs, will arrive today. The President will be met by the governors of the two states, the mayor of the city and prominent citizens, and will form in parade, headed by the United States Marine Band, and proceed to a grandstand, where a parade composed of military and civic bodies will pass in review. The President's address will be delivered at 12:30.

The President and Mrs. Wilson and party will be lodged at a luncheon at the Manufacturers' Club at 2 o'clock.

Joins Turk Finance Ministry.
AMSTERDAM, May 19.—Dr. Hinz of Leipzig, former national liberal member of the German reichstag, has been appointed undersecretary of state in the Turkish finance ministry.

DAY IN CONGRESS.
Senate:
Met at 11 a.m.
Resumed consideration of rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

House:
Met at 11 o'clock.
Began last day of debate on shipping bill.

Sundry civil bill carrying appropriations of \$127,000,000 reported.

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS.
Senate:
A bill to regulate the practice of podiatry was ordered, favorably reported by the District committee.

House:
Sundry civil bill reported to the House with many District items.

AMERICA'S FUTURE AT STAKE, HE SAYS

**Col. Roosevelt Takes Strong
Stand Against "Half Way"
Preparedness.**

**ARMY TRAINING FOR ALL
URGED AS LOGICAL PLAN**

**Tells Detroit Audience World Thinks
United States Foreign Policy
Dictated by Timidity.**

DETROIT, Mich., May 19.—Hundreds of school children waving American flags were among the throng which greeted Theodore Roosevelt at the railway station this forenoon, when he arrived here to be guest of honor at the American day celebration. Before Col. Roosevelt was driven to the Detroit Athletic Club at the head of an automobile parade, he made a short address to the Boy Scouts who were lined up in front of the station. He told them he believed in their organization because it taught them to fight for the truth and "not to be mollycoddlers."

After luncheon at the Detroit Athletic Club, Col. Roosevelt spent nearly two hours in privacy before he went to a local opera house to deliver an address on "Americanism and Preparedness for Peace."

This afternoon Col. Roosevelt is to make a short address to a mass meeting in Grand Circus Park, in the heart of the business district. Before he returns to New York late this afternoon he is to make an automobile tour of the city. It was announced that he expects to spend a few moments visiting Henry Ford at the latter's automobile factory.

For Unusual Army Training.
Col. Roosevelt, in his address at the opera house, reiterated his opposition to all kinds of hyphenated Americanism, advocated universal military service based on universal training, and declared that we must abolish "pork-barrel" methods in our national defense, stop talking and get down to the actual business of thorough preparedness if we are "to make this nation as strong as are its convictions in reference to right and wrong."

Col. Roosevelt prefaced his speech by announcing that he had "come here to Michigan because in the primary for president in Nebraska and Pennsylvania. The effect of this showing has been immediately visible upon many of the politicians within and without Congress."

Blind to War's Lessons.
"We, through our representatives at Washington," said Col. Roosevelt, "have absolutely refused in the smallest degree to prepare during these twenty-two months of world cataclysm. We have refused to learn the smallest part of the lesson being written on the scroll of torment in Europe. We have fatuously refused to take the smallest step, either to do our duty to ourselves or to do our duty to others."

Col. Roosevelt believes that the course of conduct has been dictated by anything save timidity, unworthy shrinking from effort and responsibility, and cold selfish love of money making and of soft ease.

A serious crisis there are always men who try to carry water on both shoulders. These men try to escape the hard necessity of preparing for war by two necessary opposite alternatives, by trying to work up some compromise, in actual fact, the compromise usually proves to combine with exquisite nicety all the defects and none of the advantages of both courses.

When Compromise Is Wrong.
"It is true that in ordinary political matters compromise is inevitable. It is true that in ordinary times it is essential. But there come great crises when compromise is either impossible or fatal. This is one of those crises. There is no use in saying that we will fit ourselves to defend ourselves a little, but not much. Such a position is equivalent to announcing that, if necessary, we will hit, but we will not hit only hit soft. The only right principle is to prepare thoroughly or not at all."

The only right principle is to avoid hitting if it is possible to do so, but if it is impossible to avoid hitting, hit only hit soft. The only right principle is to prepare thoroughly or not at all."

Col. Roosevelt declared that the Wilson administration "has more thoroughness in preparation, and has done nothing efficient to sustain our national rights." Because, he said, the administration had at intervals "ventured feebly and hesitantly in contradiction of its non-action," the ultra-pacifists and their followers have refused it an whole-hearted support.

Must Back Up Ideals.
"We must make this nation as strong as are its convictions in reference to right and wrong," declared Col. Roosevelt. "It little matters what our ideals may be and what achievements we may hope for, if these ideals and achievements cannot be reduced to action. The events of the past and the events of today, show that national ideals amount to nothing if the nation lacks the power to maintain them against opposition."

"Therefore, if we are to win at home against those of our fellow citizens who believe in the policy of unpreparedness, and in the event of war, and for the safety of our nation, we must have strong and well reasoned convictions and express them with strong and acerbic words, and with the strength of the strength of Mr. Ford"

SUNDY CIVIL BILL BEFORE THE HOUSE; MANY LOCAL ITEMS

**Carries Total of \$127,237.24
221.24, Including Provisions
for National Defense.**

**CALLS ON D. C. TO REPAY
\$282,754.26 TO TREASURY**

**Money Alleged to Be Due for Care of
Indigent Patients at St.
Elizabeth's.**

PANAMA FORTS, \$4,535,000
Lincoln Memorial Gets \$700,000 and Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery \$100,000.

The sundry civil bill, carrying \$127,237,221.24 and providing for a multitude of items, including the Panama canal fortifications and a large part of the administration's preparedness program, was reported favorably to the House today from the appropriations committee.

Scattered here and there between the great mass of items are several important provisions for the District of Columbia.

The most notable of these is a provision for the purchase by the government of a connecting strip between Rock Creek Park and Potomac Park; \$200,000 for rebuilding the old and dilapidated District courthouse; a \$50,000 field house for public athletic purposes in East Potomac Park; a \$90,000 new building for the Columbia Institution for the Deaf; \$700,000 to complete the Department of Interior building, and further legislation from the District committee of the House requiring the repayment by the District to the United States of \$282,754.26.

This item reads:
Caring for the Insane.

"To further reimburse the United States, and in full, the amount due on account of one-half the per capita cost of the maintenance of indigent patients in the Government Hospital for the Insane from the District of Columbia in excess of the number charged to and paid for by said District during the fiscal year 1915-16, inclusive."

The first repayment on this account was authorized in a previous sundry civil bill, after an investigation by an accountant hired by the House District committee. A subcommittee approved a report made by the accountant, but no further report or action has been taken. The House District committee appeared before the members of the House yesterday, and made up the sundry civil bill, and left with them a statement concerning the hospital account; but that statement does not appear in the hearings on the bill. He made his appearance there after the hearing on that part of the bill had been closed.

Legalizes "St. Elizabeth's."
In connection with the Government Hospital for the Insane, the bill carries a provision to make legal the popular name for the institution, namely, St. Elizabeth's Hospital.

It also carries a provision to turn over to the families of deceased senators and representatives the engraved plates of portraits that have been made or shall be made hereafter.

The bill also carries a provision for the removal of one-way or another items affecting the city, however, are the Columbia Institution for the Deaf, support, \$70,000; removal of college women's dormitory, and furnishing a new dormitory, \$30,000.

Replacing fence about the Rawlins statue with a concrete one, \$2,000; moving out sea wall on river side of West Potomac Park, \$15,000; extending Esby point sewer in West Potomac Park, \$15,000; double park lodge, Montrose Park, \$3,500; field house, East Potomac Park, \$50,000.

For continuing the Lincoln memorial commission work, to be immediately available, \$700,000.

For Arlington Amphitheater.
For completing the construction of the Arlington memorial amphitheater, \$100,000, to be made immediately available.

For the work of connecting Potomac Park and Rock Creek Park, the appropriation of \$500,000 is accompanied by legislation providing authorization for the parkway commission to take the lands delineated in the report recently made to Congress; also giving the commission authority to settle all questions of title to lands within or adjacent to the area desired for the parkway, subject to the approval of the Attorney General.

The commission is composed of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of Agriculture.

The sundry civil bill carries a part of the preparedness program in the shape of an increase of nearly \$4,000,000 for the existing arsenal plants, the facilities for manufacturing of field artillery, etc.

Panama Canal Fortifications.
For the fortifications at the Panama canal the total of \$4,535,000 is carried, being approximately double the sum in the last bill.